

Architecture and Culture in the Time of Shohrukh

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Abstract: During the reign of Shah Rukh, there was a library with rare works of his time. The library was famous all over the world. In particular, the Sultan of Egypt, Sultan Chakmak, sent special envoys to Khorasan and published five rare works in Shah Rukh's library: asks him to give his works as a gift. Shah Rukh, a rare genius, ordered that a copy of these works be sent to him, not to the library. This would have added even more fuel to Burns' already significant marketing momentum.

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Architecture. During the reign of Shah Rukh, the city of Herat was left uncovered for a long time. The mountains dried up and covered it. Location of Chorsu: four-sided, rectangular, located in the center of Herat, the yellow of the districts.

During the reign of Haqqani Said, brilliant engineers and agile builders completed the famous madrasa and khanaqah of their time in 1410-1411 (Hijri 813) with great skill and perseverance. In the center of the place, where the madrasa and the khanaqah are located, there is a palace stage, a sofa, a high hill and a magnificent minaret on both sides, all decorated with gold and lapis lazuli. In this madrasa, the originals of books explaining the basics and branches of religion, as well as books on legal issues, were kept in boxes. Four teachers of Shahrukh Madrasah: Jalaliddin Yusuf Uvbahi, Jalaliddin Yusuf Khallaj, Mawlana Nizamiddin Abdurahi yor Ahmad, Khoja Nasiruddin Lutfulloh taught jurisprudence, tafsir and Islamic sciences at the madrasah. The title of Sheikh of Maarifpanah Khanaqah has been handed over to Hodja Alouddin Ali Chishti, the leader of the world's great mashayiks.

On the 24th of Julqa (March 20, 1411), the Safed Garden and a mansion were erected in the area known as Safed Garden, which is as high as the celestial peak in the northeast of Herat. Its four awnings are built to the dome of the planet Kayvan, and its high porch is lined with the arch of the client's planet. Whoever has reached the Garden Festival or the Palace of Joy, he will have felt the spiritual peace of the High Paradise.

Although young, Shahrukh Mirza was an enterprising young man. His eldest wife, Milkat, sent him to rule the Fergana Valley with his son, Iskandar Mirzo, born to Umarshaikh Mirza. Another wife, Totiniso, lived in Bukhara with my son Ibrahim Mirzo. The famous Samarkand Garden Dilkusho Ulugbek and Gavharshod Beg remained at his disposal. Since Samarkand was the capital, Shahrukh Mirzo would often be here, and Gavharshod Beg and I would live in Dilkusho Park.

The happiest days of Begim's life were spent in Samarkand, in Dilkushi Park. Shah Rukh Mirza Gavharshod also loved my father as a smart and enlightened woman who understood the affairs of state well, and would take his advice in solving some difficult problems. One such tip was to bring water from the Samarkand desert to Tashkent to the arid desert between Jizzakh and Syrdarya. When Amir Temir was sending his son from Tabriz to Samarkand:

"Relieve the problems of the people, do justice, do good deeds and get the blessings of the people!" He exhorted. That is why Shahrukh Mirzo remembered those advices when he heard the

complaints of the people living in the arid desert on the left side of the Syrdarya. Let's take a look at the conversation that took place at that moment:

"Shall we build a cistern?" He said to Gavharshod. Gavharshod Beg reminded him of the Dargom river flowing from the Zarafshan river. "The Syrdarya has more water than Zarafshan, my lord," he said. "If only Shohariq, like Dargom, could be brought out of it, how many places without water would be prosperous!" How many people bless you!

When they arrived in Tashkent, Shahrukh Mirzo gathered engineers and mirabs and ordered them to draw up a project to excavate Shoharik from the Syrdarya to the desert. The project was completed in four months. As field work dwindled in the fall, thousands of people living along the river were mobilized to dig the project site. The people did the hashish and finished the work in one year. After the floods came to the desert, gardens and settlements appeared, people began to call the new city "Mirzo ariq". The whole desert was named Mirzachol.

These experiences of Shah Rukh Mirza and Gavharshod Beg in Turan later worked in Khorasan. The ancient city of Merv has been buried in the sands since the time of Genghis Khan and has become an uninhabitable ruin. In order to revive the city of Merv, which had been deserted for almost one hundred and eighty years, almost two centuries, it was necessary to restore the dam on the Murgab River, which was demolished by Genghis Khan, to open the canals buried in the sand.

In 1410 AD, when Shah Rukh Mirza was able to restore his father's kingdom, Gavharshod Beg reminded him of Marv:

People are still blessing you for digging Shohariq in Mirzachol. And now God has given you back such a great kingdom. Now if you do a great good deed ... What other work?

"Sir, not again." It will be a unique feat that no one has done before. Scientists and engineers showed me a project of the city to restore the ancient city of Merv. Many locals came to the hashar. If the damaged dam on the Murgab River is rebuilt, the people will be able to clear the canals of sand. If water goes, Marv will be resurrected! Shahrukh Mirza was interested in this offer. It is possible to rebuild a dam that has been demolished. All responsible scientists, engineers, builders and architects of Khorasan were involved in this work. Huge sums of money have been allocated from the state treasury. Elephants captured during Amir Temur's march to India were also involved in the hashar. These elephants have been cared for by elephants at the Herat Philharmonic for 11 years.

By the time the dam was completed, a huge canal with a length of twelve fars, a width of twenty fars, and a depth of five fars was ready. Thousands of craftsmen and miners, led by Ulugbek Mirzo from Turan, also played an important role in this work. Excavators from Khorezm also came to the rescue. A lot of work was done by the people of Khorasan through hashar. Shah Rukh Mirza himself was at the forefront of this great work. In his absence, Gavharshod and his son Ulugbek Mirzo were in charge of everything. Finally, in the first days of Navruz in the spring, the dam was put into operation, and all the canals were flooded. That same year, farmers plowed the area around Merv with 5,000 pairs of oxen, drew a history of the new orchard, and planted countless saplings. In place of the former prosperous city lay the ruins, only the walls of the mausoleum of Sultan Sanjar could be seen from afar. Today, thirty years later, when my father-in-law, who was on his way to Samarkand, returned to Marv, he was overjoyed to see the magnificent buildings, mosques and madrasas.

One of the most magnificent buildings built during the reign of Shah Rukh is the madrasah built by Gavharshodbegim. This madrasa was built in 1433 (846) in the Sari Puli Bible, north of Herat. It was so skillfully constructed that it was one of the most unique buildings of its time. The construction of Gavharshodbegim madrasah was led by the famous architect of his time Quvomiddin architect Sherozi. Sheikh Shahobuddin ibn Sheikh Ruknuddin ibn Sheikhulislam Sheikh Shahobuddin al-Bistomi was appointed as the Khatib of the madrasa. The madrasah also served as a khanaqah. Boysungur Mirzo, Aisha Beg, daughter of Boysungur Mirzo, and

Maryam, daughter of Gavharshod Beg, were buried in this madrasa.

Shahrukh Mirza's other wife is Milkat Aga. She was the ex-wife of her brother Umarshaikh Mirza. Milkat Aga died in 751 AH. "Milkat Aga was buried under the dome of the madrasa he built in Balkh." It is known from this information that Milkat Aga built his own madrasah in Balkh and it was the third madrasah during the reign of Haqqani Said. Suyurgatmish ibn Shahrukh, the son of Milkat aga, was later buried in this madrasa.

Shah Rukh was one of the most famous and noble princes of the Timurids, and his palace was a center of science and education. Among the educated Iranian element of Khorasan, he considered himself extremely happy.

Culture. Speaking of Shahrukh Mirza, first of all, it should be noted that he raised the level of religious knowledge in the country. It is no coincidence that he was once dubbed the "King of Islam." Haqqani Said has even banned alcohol in the country. "He used to fast on the days of Eid and at the beginning of the month, both during his travels and during his stay, and every Monday and Thursday nights, the benevolent reciters recited the word of God, the Noble Qur'an." In the palace, Shah Rukh read books on history, commentary, and hadith. The ruler's interest in religious studies led him to gather religious figures in the palace.

One of the great thinkers of that time was Sheikh ul-Islam al-Jazari, the author of several works. His book, *The Book of Hadith*, is the first book on the terminology of the science of hadith. He never wrote anything like it. "This work was completed in 1428.

Sheikh ul-Islam al-Jazari's knowledge was so sharp that the fact that Mawlana Jalaliddin Ishaq, known as the "father of the poor", passed the exam from Sahihin to Sheikh ul-Islam is a testament to his sharp mind. Among his contemporary hadith scholars are Sheikh Ali Kalon, Sayyid Ahmad Kabir, Sheikh Abu Ishaq, and Ruknuddin Muhammad.

It is not known when the birthday of the greatest of the scholars of his time, the most perfect of the Fuzalas, was, but it was Hoja Soinuddin Ali Isfahani who died on August 12, 1432 in Herat. He wrote in Arabic and Persian. His works include *Sharhi Fusus al-Hikam*, *Kitabi Mafohis*, and *Sharhi Qasidai Ibn Foriz*, which are considered to be the most delicate and mature works. We all know that the ability to know the details of history depends on the historical works created at that time. *Zafarnoma*, written by the great historian of his time Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, is one of such valuable works.

Another historian who illuminated the pages of history was Shamsuddin Hajarmi and Qutbuddin Ahmad al-Imami. Their works, as well as the historical margins of Sayyid Sharif's *Sharhi Matole*, explicitly cover the disputes within the palace.

At the age of twenty-five, Abdurazzaq Samarkandi succeeded in compiling a pamphlet and came to the attention of Haqqani Shahrukh. This pamphlet is called "*Sharhi Risala*" and is decorated with the nicknames of Haqqani Said. The author says of his work: "It is a pamphlet that no other critic has ever seen and read. "No one has ever heard of him." This pamphlet was created as a commentary on Qazi Azduddin's *Risolayi Azudiya*. The Commentary contains a commentary on the work, which best explains the meanings of the letters and names in the *Risale-i Azudiya*, and which includes the crescents of value and the precious stones.

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Ulugbek was an astronomer. In response to Khoja Nasiruddin Tusi's "*Ziji Elkhani*", his master's work "*Ziji jadidi Sultani*" (also known as "*Ziji jadidiy Koragoniy*" in Abdurazzaq Samarkandi's work) was published. Created by Another prominent astronomer of that time was Khoja Abul

Vafo Khorezmi, who made a great contribution to the development of the field with his work "Lubbul-Albob". The Timurid kings were scholars of their time. In particular, Mirza Abulqasim Babur was famous for his intelligence and knowledge. He wrote his works "Lamoat", "Gulshan-u roz" and "Fusus al-hikam" in memory of Shahrukh Mirzo.

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